

FEARING A WATER FAMINE.

ALARM FELT IN ALEXANDRIA.
WORKING TO AVOID THE DANGER—ARABI PACHA REMISSING FROM HIS OFFICE—ANARCHY IN THE INTERIOR—AMERICAN CITIZENS SAFE.

The situation in Alexandria, owing to the rapid fall of the water in the Mahmoudieh Canal, is becoming alarming. No water has been supplied to the public since noon on Saturday. The water fell fourteen inches in forty-eight hours. The English engineers are working energetically to avert the threatened danger. The Khedive has dismissed Arabi Pacha from the office of Minister of War. It is thought that the latter intended to destroy the pumping station at Ramleh, as he has massed men in the neighborhood. The country is said to be drifting into a fearful state of anarchy. It is reported that 8,000 homeless persons are starving in Cairo. A dispatch to the State Department announces that all American citizens are safe.

THE NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

THE WATER SUPPLY EXHAUSTED—HORRIBLE ATROCITIES IN THE INTERIOR—CAIRO IN DANGER.

LONDON, July 23.—The *Daily News* has the following dispatch from Alexandria: The staff of the water-works are hard at work cleaning the Roman cisterns for the storage of water. It is a race between the falling level of the canal and the countless energy of the English engineers. If only water enough can be stored to tide over another month the Nile inundation will probably sweep away Arabi's dyke or rush around it, and all will be well. To provide for the civil population the chief engineer of the Bittern has been placed in charge of the steam cotton-works where, with five boilers and two tanks, he will be able to condense one hundred tons of water daily from yells of brackish water. Yesterday the Bittern cruised off Rosetta to reconnoitre, but did not approach within firing distance. The fort has fifteen guns mounted. On the appearance of the Bittern the men stood to their guns, but did not fire. At Aboukir there were a large number of guns and men. A flag of truce was flying, but no English troops were allowed to smoke the guns.

The country is drifting into a fearful anarchy. Atrocities are committed with impunity. Two Germans at Tulk who had been sheltered by the station-master until the train was ready to start, were caught on entering the train, their hands held over a carriage door and their throats cut. Another Christian was placed on the rails and an engine run to and fro over his body.

Arabi is flooding the country in front of his intrenchments. It is considered certain that he will destroy Cairo unless defeated and captured. Preparations have been made to attack Aboukir. Arabi is moving portions of his forces in that direction. Dispatches for him brought by the embargoed mail steamer were seized. It is stated that two of Arabi's colonels, acting as spies, entered the town disguised as tradesmen.

The Khedive has requested that a steamer proceed to Dolosgo to convey 2,000 Albanians to act as his body-guard. The Ministers have opposed the project, refusing to provide money therefor.

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—The Khedive has signed a decree dismissing Arabi Pacha, and declaring him a rebel. He will also issue a general order forbidding the Egyptian Army to obey orders from Arabi Pacha, and forbidding the people to pay him their taxes.

The mail steamer from Constantinople, which arrived here this morning, has been embargoed, and her captain has been arrested on suspicion that she was conveying letters to Arabi Pacha. The steamer is guarded by four steam launches from the British fleet. The British have chartered two vessels to convey 300 mules from Limassol, Cyprus, which will start for that port today. The water in the Mahmoudieh Canal continues to fall rapidly.

LONDON, July 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Alexandria this evening says: "The troops still at Maltah, with 1,100 men and a battery of artillery, has arrived."

According to the latest news from Cairo there are 8,000 starving, homeless persons camping in the Esplanade. There is great mortality among them.

It is rumored that French marines have disembarked at Port Said, and it is impossible to verify the rumor, there being no telegraphic communication.

Arabi Pacha yesterday massed 700 cavalry, with a field gun, at the pumping station of the Ibrahim water-works. It is supposed that his intention is to destroy the station.

The *Observer*, in a special edition, prints the following: "A proclamation issued by the Khedive asks the people to assist the English who, it says, are promoting the real interests of Egypt. The Mahmoudieh Canal has fallen to a depth of three feet. The British have chartered two vessels to convey 300 mules from Limassol, Cyprus, which will start for that port today. The water in the Mahmoudieh Canal continues to fall rapidly."

A dispatch received by the Exchange Telegraph Company from Alexandria says: "It is understood that the English-French occupation of Port Said is projected. No water has been supplied to the public in Alexandria since noon yesterday. Admiral Seymour has ordered the British fleet to the coast presses to be used in condensing water."

THE SKIRMISH WITH ARABI.
LONDON, July 24.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Alexandria correspondent gives the following account of the movement of Major-General Alison in the direction of Arabi Pacha's intrenchments: "A company of engineers started first in a train, with gun cotton and mining tools, with the object of blowing up the railway and the isthmus between Arabi's centre and Alexandria, thus preventing him from attacking us in any way than straight along the Rosetta gate, where we were very strong. Six companies of infantry, twenty-four mounted infantry and a company of riflemen followed. As soon as we replied to the Egyptian fire the Arabs took to shelter. The latter were anxious to stop work, but were afraid to advance. After the engineers had worked an hour, we got a signal note all round, when a great column of smoke arose, followed by a loud report. The isthmus was divided, the rails were severed and the work done. The troops then returned to Alexandria."

"After the light was over and we had retired, Arabi advanced on the Alexandria water-works, just outside the lines, and sent word that he intended to blow down the place, but, having altered his mind, retired. The men sacked a part of Ramleh during the skirmish. The enemy's loss is unknown. A scout reports that Arabi has three lines of intrenchments strongly armed with artillery. An Egyptian officer, who, dispirited for Arabi, has been arrested. The Egyptian Tribunal has sentenced two looters to death."

"p. m.—Arabi is now making other reconnaissance. Our scouts report that his cavalry are in Ramleh."

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH AT PORT SAID.
LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Port Said says:

M. de Lesseps arrived here on Saturday, accompanied by an aide-de-camp of the Khedive.

There are seventeen war vessels of different nationalities in the harbor: five English, under Rear-Admiral Hoskins, and five French, under Admiral Conrad. The latter has been ordered to assist the English in keeping order in the town, and protecting the lives and property of Europeans. In the event of an outbreak, the French say that they are prepared to land 600 men; the English can land 400.

Rear-Admiral Hoskins has sent a message through the Governor to the commander of the troops, saying that he will hold him responsible for any disturbance, and that if he cannot keep order the Admiral will. The commander said to have declined to take the responsibility

unless he is allowed to bring more troops from Damietta.

The town continues to swarm with refugees from Cairo and the interior, who bring most terrible accounts of massacres at Tanta, Damietta and elsewhere. Rear-Admiral Hoskins has written to the English Consul at Cairo urging him to impress upon British subjects the necessity of leaving Egypt at once.

THE KHEDIVE TO ARABI AND THE ARMY.
ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—The Khedive has issued the following proclamation:

ARABI PACHA: In consequence of your desertion from the service of Egypt, and your participation in the movement which will have participated in his crime. Whosoever shows obedience and conforms to my rule will receive honor, courtesy and good remuneration. You must be aware that the country is surrounded with danger, and that the powers have agreed on Turkish intervention for the reform of the country without damaging the privileges of the firmans granted to Egypt. I am convinced that you will conform to my orders, which I cannot have any object other than the welfare of the country. He who obeys my orders will be rewarded; he who does not will have to blame himself on being punished.

After the proclamation, the Khedive's council of war was held under his presidency. Dervish Pacha assisted and Arabi Pacha was present. It was decided to surround the forts with the British. A telegram was sent to the British Consul at Alexandria, asking him to return to Alexandria. Arabi Pacha then returned to Alexandria. I ordered him to reinforce the forts. He replied that he would never do so, and that he would remain in Cairo. Unless I was certain that the object of France and England was not to take possession of Egypt, but merely to restore order, I should have been the first to refuse to comply with their demands. In reply to the proclamation of the Khedive, Arabi appointed a Ministry of his own at Cairo.

A STORMY SCENE AT THE PALACE.
LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* says: "After the destruction of the forts by the English fleet the Khedive sent for Arabi Pacha and asked him for a report, which Arabi refused. Dervish Pacha, who was present, expressed surprise at Arabi's refusal after having sworn obedience to the Khedive. Angry words ensued between Dervish and Arabi, the former reproaching the latter for not having fully complied with the orders of the Khedive. The palace was surrounded by troops. The Khedive called for a rifle and Dervish Pacha also prepared to defend himself. After the withdrawal of the British troops, the Khedive ordered to Suez, but the Khedive refused to leave the city."

THE PORTE BETWEEN CROSS FIRES.
LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Constantinople says:

There is reason to believe that Arabi Pacha has sent a species of ultimatum to the Sultan, declaring that he is acting to save Islam from the infidels, and giving the Sultan notice that the Porte must either declare its attitude towards the Sultan, or the Sultan will be obliged to declare its attitude towards the Sultan. It is believed here that Arabi has threatened to depose the house of Osman, and proclaim a new ruler in its place.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Rome says it is stated in diplomatic circles there that the Porte has sent circular letters to the Powers, asking them to declare their attitude towards the Sultan, and to declare their attitude towards the Sultan. The circulars are said to be signed by the Sultan, and to be addressed to the Powers. It is believed here that Arabi has threatened to depose the house of Osman, and proclaim a new ruler in its place.

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Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, had resigned his position, and that his resignation had been accepted. This action is the result of a general dissatisfaction between the officers of the company and Mr. Olds. It is understood that his letter of resignation was tendered some time last week. It is not known who will be appointed as his successor, but it is understood that the company will not go outside of its own officials in its selection of a man. It is not known where Mr. Olds will go.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

INSPECTOR TOWER MUST GO.
(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It is stated that unless the resignation of Mr. Tower, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats in the New-York District, is received at once by Secretary Folger, the nomination of a successor will be made without waiting further. Secretary Folger has written Mr. Tower that he cannot remain in his place. His successor will be George H. Starbuck, of Troy, a well-known steamboat builder, who is said to be very highly recommended.

HOW DEPARTMENT CLERKS ARE USED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It seems to be probable that Secretary Folger will soon find it expedient to cause another investigation in his Department. This time it is said to be the office of the First Controller, the affairs of which require special scrutiny for several reasons. When the present Controller was appointed, he possessed a large and lucrative private practice as a lawyer, and it is understood that since then he has continued not only to perform his official duties satisfactorily, but to extend his private practice, and also to find time to engage in the composition and compilation of two or more legal works, one of which—"Equity Pleadings"—is nearly ready for publication. There has been no complaint that the Controller has neglected his official duties and has opinions on questions of law and regulations have not only been more frequent but also more voluminous than those of his predecessors. But it appears that he has been unable to carry forward all his work himself and has been compelled to use much clerical assistance in his private affairs.

For some time a clerk belonging to his office has been absent on leave without pay, in the West, on legal business in which it is understood that the Controller and Judge Jeremiah Black are jointly interested.

As additional clerks are asked for the Controller's Office and are provided for in the Legislative bill, it is presumed that these services are actually required; yet the fact that one clerk already authorized to be spared to attend to the Controller's private business is not strong proof of the fact. It is asserted, too, that a large share of the time of three or four clerks in the office of the Controller is devoted to his private business correspondence and to clerical work upon the books which he is preparing for the press. Among the persons who are said to have been so employed for some time past is Mrs. Mary Field, who, it is asserted, has been engaged in copying the manuscript of the Controller's new work on "Equity Pleadings."

Two other clerks who have been to a large extent employed in the Controller's private business are Messrs. Arthur and Brannigan, who, it is understood, have been heard to complain bitterly because they had received to extra pay for the additional work thus imposed upon them.

It is said that an effort was made to secure some extra compensation for them from Congress, but that it failed in the new appropriation bill. Two additional clerks were provided for in the Controller's office, and it is generally believed that the two clerks named will be promoted to these original vacancies. The foregoing statements are not made upon the strength of mere rumor, and there is reason to believe that if Secretary Folger shall begin an investigation, he will find little difficulty in getting at the truth.

SLOW PROGRESS OF THE REVENUE BILL.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Senate began the consideration of the Revenue bill, ten days ago, and last night had only disposed of two of the six sections. Beside the remaining four sections of the bill there are about thirty printed amendments, while five amendments are proposed to nearly every line as the consideration of the bill proceeds. At the rate of progress thus far made the bill could not reach the House before September 1, and that body will have run away from it long before that time. Nineteen of the talk comes from the Democratic side, much of it being irrelevant and more of it useless. It is impossible to change results by argument at this late stage of the proceedings, and the measure, with all its amendments, might be voted upon to-morrow as intelligently as a month hence. The Democrats, by their speeches, their amendments and their votes, have shown their anxiety to reduce the tax upon tobacco and whiskey rather than upon the necessities of life. It is probable that an attempt will be made to "cut out" the bill within two or three days. It is doubtful, however, if it is successful, that the bill will be passed. The President's veto does not intend to put the bill to a final vote at this session. There is no method, however, to the Senate rules of shutting off debate except by unanimous consent.

STRIKERS YELLING AT CLEVELAND.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 23.—President John Jarrett, of the Amalgamated Association, on hearing this morning that the striking employees of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, at Cleveland, had concluded to surrender, and that a committee was appointed to ask him to declare the strike ended, said that he would not have any effect on the general situation. "I will not have any appreciable effect," he added, "for the reason that the strike was local and the men were very imperfectly organized. They had been in the association only six or eight months. Yes, I have spoken as president to declare the strike ended if the men please to do so. I don't know what cause they have for not having done so. I am all the more surprised because the men were so very firm. You know sixteen went in last Wednesday, and after the situation. With that running, and the force of non-payment, they held the key to the position." Prominent labor officials may day that the Cleveland strikers are secretly and contribute to support the Pittsburgh strikers and begin a strike at Cleveland again in the future when strong enough.

FAILURE OF A BANKER IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—C. A. Willard, banker and a large shareholder of Jonesboro, Ill., has been missing for a week past, and yesterday his bank was closed. A large crowd of farmers and small business men gathered on deposit, made serious threats against the safety of the officers unless a committee appointed by them was allowed to take control of the bank. The committee reported that the liabilities of the bank were about \$150,000 and the assets estimated at \$3,000. These assets are believed to be exaggerated, and a very small part of their funds, cotton and other speculations are said to be the cause of the failure.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 23.—On the Chicago and Alton Road this morning a north-bound freight train struck the south-bound one, and was wrecked and burned with two cars of wheat, one of wood, one of iron, and one of iron. The freight train was carrying a large quantity of wheat, and the passenger train was carrying a large number of passengers. The accident was caused by the freight train being run back onto the passenger train.

TRAINS DELAYED BY A COLLISION.

BOSTON, July 23.—A freight train on the New-York and New-England Railroad ran into an engine at Putnam, Conn., today. Both engines and the freight train were injured, and the tracks were damaged. The freight train was carrying a large quantity of goods, and the engine was carrying a large number of passengers.

SUICIDE OF A SCHOOL TEACHER.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Jeremiah Mahoney, for many years a teacher in the public schools of this city and a writer on educational topics, committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. Dependancy is supposed to have been the cause.

FATALITY INJURED BY A FALL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 23.—James J. Donovan, age thirty, fell twenty-five feet into the Holyoke Canal on Saturday night, receiving internal injuries from which he died to-day.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE QUESTION OF "PERCENTAGES."
MR. BUTTERWORTH'S PERCENTAGE TRANSLATED INTO FIGURES—CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH THROW LIGHT ON THEM—THE STALWART PERCENTAGES—SLOW BUT SURE POLICY.

(FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, July 23.—Probably when Mr. Butterworth made his recent speech in the House upon the Administration, and declared that two of the five removals the President had made in New-York State were "for cause that nobly questioned or criticised," he did not expect that the Senate a few days after—with about one-third of its members candidates for reelection, and a good deal more than one-third anxious to be on the best terms possible with the Administration—would "question" and "criticise" one of these removals by a majority of 30 to 28, and so refuse to allow it to be consummated. Other statements made by Mr. Butterworth could be as effectively "questioned and criticised," perhaps, as an examination of the records will show anyone.

The revised version of the speech, by the way, printed in *The Record* some time after its delivery, does not differ upon the main points from the speech as delivered in the House. Mr. Butterworth praised Garfield and buried him, and proceeded to show by a neat series of percentages that President Arthur had made a much smaller proportion of removals than President Garfield. Mr. Butterworth drew no inferences from this prejudicial to General Garfield, but said he was prepared to defend both Presidents; but the almost inevitable inference by the superficial observer would be one unfavorable to the late President. It would certainly have seemed fairer to the dead "Friend," for whom Mr. Butterworth expressed, and no doubt feels, the warmest affection; it would at least have been more accurate, if he had directed a little attention to the very different circumstances under which the two Presidents came into office.

General Garfield became President under circumstances which rendered a number of removals almost inevitable. He came into office with a larger following of personal friends than any other recent President—larger, perhaps, than that of any other President. His services to the Army, and his nearly twenty-year's membership in the House, and his long and honorable career in the country had given him an enormous acquaintance and constituency. Under these circumstances it was impossible that he should come into his office entirely free from the demands of personal friendship; and this result was doubtless seen in some of the appointments that were made; though that man has yet to make his appearance who will charge that any of them were unfit, or that they were made with the purpose of crushing any wine of the party. A certain number of changes are expected at the beginning of every Administration, and, strong as General Garfield was in the hope that he should make his own memorable by his advance in the reform of the Civil Service, he could not make it, probably, an absolute exception to this rule.

But President Arthur did not begin any Administration; he took up the work of an Administration that had been cut short by a bullet. He came into power at a time when the immediate removal of many officers for factional purposes would have shocked every human sentiment, and set the country in a flame of indignation. It seems almost incredible in looking back at it now that a litter clique of politicians should have urged the President to do that very thing. They wanted Garfield's friends swept out of office before he was fairly at rest in his grave. For resisting their indecent pressure, the President has had much more of generous praise from his former opponents than from his friends. Under the circumstances it is not strange that President Garfield made forty more removals in four months than President Arthur in ten months; for that is the whole foundation of Mr. Butterworth's percentage. Garfield made eighty-nine removals, and Arthur, up to the time Mr. Butterworth spoke, had made only twenty-one removals. A larger number of appointments, of course, this assumes that the figures given by him are correct. There is probably no question of this. They were prepared by high authority, and are no doubt in accordance with the record. The President's percentage, however, is not so high as it appears. Mr. Garfield made forty more removals than President Arthur is one which can be permitted to make its own defense, and has no bearing on the character and quality of President Arthur's removals, or the political temperance of his Administration.

The difficulty has been, as it has been stated before, that instead of winning the confidence of his former opponents, and making his policy was in fact a compromise between the two parties. The President's percentage, however, is not so high as it appears. Mr. Garfield made forty more removals than President Arthur is one which can be permitted to make its own defense, and has no bearing on the character and quality of President Arthur's removals, or the political temperance of his Administration.

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